

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Connor's Little 'Con'-Game

By Victor L. Berger.

THE Stalwarts—as the corporation Republicans are called in Wisconsin—were right when they claimed against the primary election law, that it gave a *decided advantage* to the rich man.

Of course the Stalwarts did not say this because they liked the poor people, but because it was cheaper to buy up the delegates to a Republican convention than it is to befuddle the mass of the voters.

Yet the Stalwarts were right as to the advantage. The rich man won with the primary law. The corporation Republicans simply combined with the business element of the Halfbreeds—who are more or less corporation men themselves—for the control of the Republican party. They easily bought or cajoled enough Halfbreed politicians to win out—"hands down".

W. D. Connor, a millionaire lumberman of Marshfield—himself the head of a big corporation—is now the leading spirit of the Republican party. Connor was the chairman of the Halfbreed State Central Committee of Wisconsin and a LaFollette man. It is said that he had ambitions to go to the United States Senate, and that these ambitions were thwarted by the fact that LaFollette accepted the toga. At any rate he was not willing to follow LaFollette when the latter made preparations to keep up the fight "against the corporations" until the bitter end—that is, until LaFollette could get the nomination for president.

And it was a spirited and interesting fight that took place in Madison last Tuesday. The Stalwarts and the Connor faction won by a majority of 71 to 47. W. D. Connor was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee against W. H. Dick, the LaFollette candidate.

So much is certain and settled. The Stalwart-Connor combination not only has the majority of nominations on the Republican ticket for the state and legislature, but they are also in complete possession of the Republican machine.

And LaFollette, on this occasion, had also the great mortification of seeing his other millionaire friend, Isaac Stevenson of Marinette ("Uncle Ike") in the enemy's camp.

Material interests of classes have again proven to be at the bottom of all politics—as they really should be.

This combination of the Stalwarts and the "Con-men" was only victorious by getting enough men from the LaFollette camp to desert their middle class leader and go in with the corporations and capitalists.

But these men know LaFollette well enough not to drive him to desperation. Their majority, it is true, was 71 to 47 in the convention. Yet Bob LaFollette is still a great power with certain middle class people up state, and with the farmers.

So the Stalwarts and Con-men thought it advisable to give LaFollette a *sof as far as the platform* is concerned.

And LaFollette, who is no little of a "Con-man" himself, gladly accepted it. All he wants now is to save his face and gain time.

The Stalwart-Connor combination could well afford to offer him the make up of the platform so much the more willingly since they not only won on the nomination of the state ticket, but they also control the legislature.

And as Flannigan of Texas says, "What's the constitution among friends?" And what is a platform of a capitalist party among the office-seekers and office-holders? A jest, to be mentioned occasionally between drinks.

And so the Stalwart-Connor combine light-heartedly adopted planks for the control of all public service corporations, for the regulation of their charges and services, for a constitutional amendment to permit the passage of a graduated income tax, for the regulation of stock and bond issues of public service corporations to prevent watered stock, for state aid for highways, and even in favor of the enactment of legislation which will enable any city or village to own its public utilities and to apply the principle of eminent domain in acquiring existing plants.

"If it is planks LaFollette is after," said a Stalwart during a recess, "he can have as many planks as he wants. Connor is a lumber man."

Quite a joke, is it not?

But the "con-game" is plain enough.

It is clear enough to anybody that the Republicans of Wisconsin can never fulfil these promises without cutting off quite a number of the branches of the tree on which capitalism is sitting. And it is also clear that these planks were adopted because the lieutenants of LaFollette pointed to the Social-Democrats and the dangers of Socialism, which can only be met by promises of public ownership.

It is easy to predict that not one of these measures will be passed by the next legislature, unless at least 36 Social-Democrats are elected. Such an event might scare even the Stalwarts into doing something. But we do not expect to elect three dozen Social-Democratic legislators this time. And therefore we do not expect any such legislation.

And we are safe in saying that LaFollette does not expect it. What LaFollette does expect, and what undoubtedly is going to happen, is that the Stalwart-Connor crowd will do nothing except draw their salaries and help the big capitalists. And that two years hence, Senator Robert M. LaFollette will again have a chance to travel from one county fair to another through the length and breadth of the state of Wisconsin and to point out that his friends the "Con-men" have not lived up to the platform, and that therefore he, LaFollette, must be put into power again. He himself could not live up to this platform as a Republican. But he will always have a chance to say that the Stalwarts "did not let him."

Being a patched affair, the Republican platform is badly written—incongruous and incoherent—LaFollette evidently did not do the job himself.

And the worst of it is, that if the vital part of the platform—that is, the control of all public service corporations and fixing the rates through government commissions—is carried out, all the public service corporations will be in politics more than they ever have been before.

If state commissions will have the right to say how much the public corporations are to charge for car fare, electric light, for gas, etc., then it will be a question of life and death for the corporations to see who is to act on these commissions.

The control of the public service corporations by the commission will then, as a rule, mean the control of the commission by the public service corporations.

There is only one solution of this question—public ownership of public utilities.

The Republican platform promises even that. But of course the Republicans have promised it, at least in Milwaukee, as far back as 1898. And they surely will not try it until state regulation has been "tested" and they are compelled by the "agitators" to take another step.

Yet we welcome all such "radical talk" in the Republican and Democratic platforms. As little as it means, it sets their own voters thinking.

Besides, legislative enactments of this kind, if carried through, make fearful holes in the theory of the "sacredness" of the rights of property.

If the state has a right to say how much a privately owned street car or electric light company is to charge—then the owners are evidently not the full possessors of their property. They are already dispossessed to no small extent.

And from that to a full expropriation in the Social-Democratic sense, is only a small step.

To show how clumsily this Stalwart-Con-platform was drawn up

Continued to last column.

The Great Unrest.

"Unrest is upon us, and changes in conditions, social and economic, are inevitable. The man is both blind and deaf who does not realize the fact. Radical changes are coming, possibly, and it is part of good citizenship to be alert in aiding to fathom them for the Nation's weal. The outcry that we are tending toward Socialism is heard on every hand. The State is but a corporation, and does it not seem to have delegated to some other corporation as full and ample powers as it could exercise itself, with all the attendant, and greater ills and without any of the compensatory benefits which would result from its own exercise of the power? Indeed, do not some of these corporations assume to govern rather than be obedient to the laws of their creator? Is not in individual effort along certain lines as effectually throttled as if the state had absolute control?" —Judge Wilbur T. Sadler of Philadelphia.

prove his innocence but sent him with the others to the bum cell in the jail. He was too proud to stop home, and when his letters stopped his father came to the city but was unable to get trace of him. Finally he got an inkling that he was in jail, but the records failed to show such a commitment. Not satisfied the father came again and demanded to be taken through the cell room. There he found his boy, sickened by the fetid odors of the place and broken in spirit. He died three days later.

If this had happened in Russia how terrible it would sound!

Capitalism is capitalism, whether in its home domain of Uncle Samia or in the newer field of exploitation, Japan. Thus we take the following from the Socialist paper of Japan, the *Hikari* of Tokyo: "Three street railway companies of Tokyo City, as we had already reported, amalgamated themselves into a

support their families without work. They had no personal grievance against their employers. The result is that to insure against personal violence, injury and loss of life they have been obliged to stay at the shops and factories, to be housed in barracks, not daring to leave for home at night or on the Sabbath.

"And this in free America! In beautiful Milwaukee! And without a protest from the people, without an alarming or indignant cry from the press. But the people did not know, and do not know, the vast majority of them, of these conditions. Think of it! Eighty men or more, beaten, pursued as villains, maltreated in the most shameful manner by men in the same conditions in life!

"And all because they want to work. Is that American? Is there anything American about this idea that those who have control of the employment, the control of the production, those who have the factories, and those who have the capital, which are all necessary to production on a large scale, shall deny to other people than a favored few the opportunity to work for them?"

When the Rev. Perry preached the above sermon he had just returned refreshed from a nice vacation of several weeks, with his pay going on just the same. He came back to a home made secure to him by his congregation. He walked to church, as is his wont, in silk tie and kid gloves, and full of the grace of God. It was hardly to be expected that a man thus shielded from the fierceness of the struggle for existence could know much about what life means to the working class, or of the reasons that force the workmen to combine in unions to protect themselves and families from the utter wolfishness and cannibalism of the capitalist system. It was hardly to be expected that he would be in touch with the lives, the aspirations and the heroism of the wage workers, and also in touch with the spirit of human compassion and sympathy for the dispossessed of earth which marked the great heart of Him Who had not Where to Lay His Head, and which led to his crucifixion as a disturber of the "peace." To a mind such as Perry's the main duty of the workman or the working child is obedience to conditions as the capitalist system makes them—they are "paid" for the work and must be "worthy of their hire." As to the fact that there is a strike of Molders for better conditions, and more humane hours, that does not enlist his sympathies. Nor is he enough posted in the labor question to know that when strike-breakers are imported by the capitalists to break down the effect of the workers for

large firm having 7,000,000 yen as its capital. In the same time, the new firm again attempted to raise the fare into four sen from three sen. But being much frightened by the former demonstrations against them, they acted, this time, most secretly, and the Home Minister gave the permission also very secretly. When the facts were made public, however, the people were quite startled and felt that they were deceived and made fool of by the Government and the Company. So they all began to oppose. The raise of fare is to be enforced from the 11th of September. Meetings are held every where. Speeches are delivered every day. Daily papers are discussing the matter very severely. Resolutions are published successively from many bodies and societies. But neither the company nor the Government show any sign of reflection, and the day of enforcement of the raising is approaching. Among these several movements, the Socialist party suggested the citizens to carry on the boycott for the tramcar. They printed tens of thousands of leaflets in which they persuaded the efficacy and necessity of the boycott movement. They are scattering the leaflets throughout the city every day. We do not know what will be the effect. But today, the 5th of September, is the memorable day of the great disturbance of last year, of the burning up of the official residence of the Home Minister and almost all the policeboxes in the Metropolis. Many are expecting that there may occur something extraordinary on that memorable day."

It is now said that the death of the human fiend, Trepoff, was due to poison gotten to him in some way by a revolutionary physician. Apoplexy had nothing to do with it. Considering the success with which the Terrorists have worked, the wonder is that Nicholas still walks around with his head. Perhaps the only thing that saves him is the fact that it is a very poor excuse for a head at best, and that a more formidable one might replace it if anything happened to it.

better citizenship conditions, the said strike-breakers are usually boarded by the companies and kept as much as possible from mingling with the strikers for fear the strikers may be able to appeal to their manhood and coax them to quit the role of strike-breaker. He would have it appear that the men were not safe to live in the city of Milwaukee. And as to the violence he cries over, he is careful to overlook the fact that only the strike-breakers are armed and that men who have sunk so low as to be willing to help break down a strike are usually ready to swagger about like ruffians and brandish their fire arms, feeling they have the powerful corporations back of them. As a matter of fact, these fellows have gone into saloons and clashed with sympathizers of the strikers and been set upon in consequence. Yet the Molders' strike has been very free from brutality. The Allis-Chalmers people went into court with fifty affidavits about the conduct of the strikers, most of them built up from strike-breakers' unworthy tales, whilst the strikers presented nearly three hundred affidavits from merchants and citizens in the vicinity of the various shops testifying to their good behavior in the face of an armed enemy.

Mr. Perry wants the so-called open shop. If he knows anything about the labor movement he knows that this is the capitalists' method of campaign to break down trade unionism, or to render it useless. To cry for the open shop is usually the coward's way of denouncing unionism itself, and yet never was there a time when the right and the necessity of the working class to organize was so universally conceded as the present. It is conceded that the workers have the same right to organize that the capitalists have.

Perry the man concerns us little. We would waste no space on him. But Perry the type is worth consideration. And the fact that this particular Perry has a divided congregation and that he has the wealth faction of the church back of him, and that in particular a widow of great wealth and many investments in manufacturing corporations is the main stay of the congregation and inspires its anti-workingman atmosphere and runs its preacher, is not so different a situation from that of most congregations where Perrys are doing capitalist service and selling Jesus.

"Ye have made of My Father's House a Den of Exploiters," is the way the modern version of the notable utterance of Jesus should read. And some people wonder why workmen stay away from church!

Some Editorial Comment.

It looks as if they got the arch-murderer Trepoff, after all.

By the way, has anyone heard of John D. Rockefeller being caught yet? You remember how the papers said he would be popped into jail same as a common thief. Yet nary a pop. Do YOU know why?

Well, Cuba has been found "incapable of self government." It was bound to come. "Incapable of self government" is a capitalistic phrase which means when applied to a weaker country: a juicy morsel for capitalistic exploitation.

Anyway the capitalists and their politicians have been driven into a good deal of a corner when they are willing to have the corporations regulated. But it is the only way they can still the clamor of the people for public ownership.

For something really humorous turn back to the old magazines where Czar Nick and the first Peace Conference is written of and note the proposal of Nick to stop bloodshed. Some people at that time thought he was "on the square" and had a good deal to say about the kind hearted Czar who had been so much misunderstood.

Thanks Mr. Fairbanks, thanks sir, and you are very kind, sir—do it again sir. It's just the kind of advertising we need, sir, to have Socialism denounced by a man like you, sir, who has always stood with the enemies of the people, and gotten bloody rich out of it, sir. Many thanks, sir! It's quite a recommendation, sir.

For little favors let us be ever thankful! It is reported from Columbus that the Ohio Supreme court has declared the ten-hour law applying to railway workers unconstitutional. At the same time it is held that the provision of the law prohibiting railways from working their employees more than sixteen hours without eight hours of rest intervening is constitutional.

Says Upton Sinclair: "About twelve years ago P. D. Armour, at the close of a great strike, had declared with an oath that he would fix the population of Packingtown so that it would never strike again. He sent agents to Eastern Europe to tell of the tremendous wages paid in the packing business. Arrangements were made for cheap passages. The demand for work brought down wages to the starvation point."

A writer in *Charities* shows that both bad times and "good" times are responsible for the tramp. Bad times starts the out-of-work mechanic to the next city to look for work and then farther on till he loses hope and becomes a wanderer. By the time the times get easier and there is a chance for him to get employment he has lost the desire, having found it possible to exist in a sort of vagabond way without it. So that the capitalist system, with its alternating conditions of hard times and less hard times is inevitably a tramp maker.

To judge from the ultra capitalist sheets, Bryan hasn't come out well in the wash. When, before going to Europe, he said he was again Socialism plutocracy was ready to strain him to its bosom and emit eternal goo-goo over him. And then he came back and said the government might well consider the advisability about acquiring the railroads at some distant time, and the idea was so incendiary that plutocracy caught its breath a num-

Connor's Little "Con"-Game—Continued from first column.

we need point only to one fact. With the exception of a plank providing a co-employee bill for railroad men (mark you, only for railroad men and not for any other working men) not a single line treats of the working men or the improvement of their condition. It is purely a bourgeois middle class platform, and working men are interested in its planks—even if they should become laws—only in as much as some of them treat general conditions from which the proletariat cannot possibly be exempted.

And if "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," then the Social-Democrats ought to feel flattered indeed. For several of the planks of the Republican party were taken almost bodily from our platform, emasculated and sugar-coated and put into such shape "as not to do much harm." Yet I repeat again that even in this form they will never become laws as long as the capitalist parties bear full sway, unless the Social-Democrats elect nearly one-third of the legislature.

Truly this is the time when every Social-Democrat ought to take pride in his party and in his ticket. We have always claimed that in order to get even half a loaf, we must ask for the whole loaf. We have always said that in order to force even a promise from the capitalist parties, the working men must vote for their Social-Democratic ticket and fight for it.

We have always said that capitalism and the capitalist politicians will never yield even in the least, unless they are afraid of the common people and the proletariat. The present platform of the Republican party—while it promises very little to the proletariat—is at least inclined to be radical as far as public ownership is concerned.

And while the capitalist parties do not mean to fulfill their promises, we can compel them to live up to their own platforms if the Social-Democratic party polls a big vote in this state and elects a large number of members to the legislature.

Victor L. Berger.

A City of the Future!

Hiram House, the social settlement on Woodland avenue, Cleveland, includes among its institutions, a "progressive city," which, judging from the inaugural address of little Benjamin Feinstein, who was recently elected mayor, will be "way ahead of the best governed city" as a model municipality if his recommendations are concurred in. When we study the message of the new mayor of the "City of Progress" and compare it with the political machinists the country over who act as chief magistrates, and whose whole time is taken up in protecting the interests of a privileged few, it strikes us that the rising generation has a more intelligent and honest conception of ethics than those same grown-ups. By the same token the celebrated philosopher who advised man to go to the child and learn was no fool.

The "City of Progress" number about one hundred inhabitants, who pride themselves in being free and untrammelled by prejudices and worn-out customs in working out their governmental salvation. Mayor Feinstein is a member of the Newsboys and Bootblacks' Union, of which organization he is financial secretary, and he is surrounded by youngsters who have also acquired a pretty clear knowledge of pure, unadulterated Social-Democracy, and who are, therefore, peculiarly and happily fitted to strive for the accomplishment of their high ideals.

Mayor Feinstein's address follows:

Fellow Citizens and members of the City Government of the City of Progress:



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The pamphlet on Trade Unionism, translated from the speech of Bebel, is now ready. It should be given the widest possible circulation, for it exposes certain tactics that are masquerading just now as international tactics, and which will surely injure the Socialist movement in the United States if persisted in.

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By Morris Hillquit. The Socialist movement has had an interesting past in this country, as this book shows. Cloth, 372 pages, \$1.50.

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By Dr. A. Schaeffle. Finance minister of Austria. Dr. Schaeffle started out to oppose Social-Democracy and to show what he was attacking, his first volume gave a fair presentation of the principles of the movement. When the German government forbade the circulation of Socialist books the party there used this book for propaganda. Cloth, 128 pages, \$1.

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By Edward Bellamy. A sequel to his "Looking Backward" and presenting his ripe knowledge of the principles of Socialism. Is in the form of a story and very readable. Cloth, 142 pages, \$1.25. Paper 50 cts.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

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us, and when at any time we believe that it does not conserve the best interests of the community, the people can alter, amend or abolish it.

I trust that each and every citizen will see the necessity of co-operative action, and remember that this government can be made just what the citizens desire it to be. By our actions we can demonstrate to the world that it is possible for a people to entirely eliminate rent, interest and profit, and at the same time live happily together.

I trust that when my term of office is ended we will be better men and women for having lived in the City of Progress, and that we have tried to bring about the Brotherhood of Man, and the solidarity of the Human Race.

Mayor Feinstein and the "City of Progress" deserve to be congratulated. The former for his clear-cut, ringing proclamation that is solidly grounded upon bed-rock principles. The latter because it is pointing the way to more municipalities to move out of the wilderness of capitalistic privilege and injustice and to introduce a system of equality and happiness for all the people.

Furthermore organized labor has reason to be proud of the "City of Progress" administration. It is in reality the only genuine labor government in the country. Let us hope that it will grow and expand until its principles and policies are recognized and adopted by the country as a whole.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE WISCONSIN STATE PLATFORM.

The Social-Democratic party is the American political expression of the international movement of the modern working class for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under the present system society is rapidly dividing into two classes: the rich and the poor, the capitalist class and the proletariat. The one toils without enjoying, the other enjoys without toiling.

In the wage earner and the farmer, we recognize the types of the producing elements of this country. Under our present economic system, both are exploited for the benefit of the capitalist class, the laborer for the sake of his labor power and the farmer on the sale of his products. Both are again exploited in the purchase of practically all the necessities of life.

The final aim of the Social-Democratic party is the emancipation of the producers and the abolition of the capitalist system. For that purpose, we organize the producing classes in city and country into a political party to take control of the powers of government.

The most characteristic expression of the present economic system is the trust and the monopoly.

Electricity, steam, and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Competition has wiped out competition. Production on a large scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. The trust and the monopoly are here, whether we wish it or not. The only question is whether they shall be under private monopoly.

Private monopoly is a curse to the nation. Thus we see the coal trust making untold millions out of the sufferings of the poor, the oil trust oiling up the greatest fortune the world has ever seen upon the ruins of innumerable small dealers and in defiance of all laws and courts of justice, the meat trust sending thousands of unsuspecting human beings to an early grave by selling diseased meat simply to make dividends and heap up millions. Similar statements could be proven against all the other trusts.

Therefore the Social-Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance, without regard to human life or welfare.

There is no relief to be expected from any of the old parties.

Formerly, the Republican party was the favorite political organization of capitalism, while the Democratic party stood for the middle class. But since the trusts have bought the Democratic party, there is no difference between the two. They both stand for capitalism and the present economic system.

With this in view, the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party, adopted at the convention in Chicago, and pledges itself at the present time to the following measures:

That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated:

1. To bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal, the meat, the oil, the sugar, the farming machinery trusts, and others of the same kind.
2. To bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and express companies and steamship lines.
3. To enact a law, granting every wage-worker over 60 years of age who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.
4. To bring about the enactment of a national law, by which the government of the United States shall lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships. Such loans shall be made

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

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EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

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Poster No. 2, shows the comparative strength in Numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

To What is Economic and Political Development Tending?

By PAUL KAMPEMEYER.—Translated by E. H. THOMAS.

The Development of Production in History. (Continued.)

The end of the middle ages closed with two social revolutions, the character of which has been hotly disputed. With some justice, Ferdinand Lassalle called the Peasant War a reactionary movement. In fact, the revolutionary manifestoes of the peasants express ideas and feelings which grew up in the times of the mark-community, when meadows, woods, pastures and waters still belonged to the peasants. The peasantry declared the ownership of the land to be a necessary condition for every individual taking part in the government of the country. "That every one should demand a part in it because he is a man, because he is an intelligent being, without any ownership of land—that did not please the peasants at all!"

The unsuccessful rebellion of the knights had a most decidedly reactionary character. They wanted to put back into the rigid conditions of the middle ages the fresh and vigorous productive powers of rising capitalism. The knights' hostility to capital expressed itself in their incessant fights with the cities, the seats of the new capitalistic merchant class. They rebelled against the "pepper sacks" and made war on the growing "monopolists," the Fuggers, the Welsers, etc. Their revolutionary politics aimed at the establishment of a democracy of the nobility.

The collapse of the feudal system of production after this took an essentially different form in Germany than in France. In France, the nobility, the true representative of the feudal industrial system, was violently overthrown. In Germany the nobleman himself, in his own interest, overthrew that system. By means of agrarian legislation favoring the peasants, he appropriated entire classes of peasant serfs and turned them into free agricultural laborers. The pure class egoism of the nobleman is stamped upon the emancipation of the serfs in Prussia.

In Germany, unlike France, the process of revolutionizing feudalism into capitalism proceeded actually at a snail's pace. We can

* Pepper was an important article of commerce in the middle ages.
** The Rockefellers and Vanderbilts of those days. Translators' note.

scarcely speak of any violent, catastrophe-like overthrow of feudal conditions of production in Germany.

Little enough should we say about these two so characteristic economic revolutions, if we described them both with the phrase: "In Germany and in France the powers of production were in contradiction to the conditions of production, and an epoch of social revolution ensued." Every definition, every peculiarity of these historic events would thus be completely wiped out by such a description.

This revolution in Germany had an entirely different character from the revolution in France. Can we seriously characterize as a revolution the slow creeping changes of the feudal system, moving within the limits of the law, which took place in Prussia from the time of the abolition of serfdom until the bourgeois revolution? In fact, even in the transformations of the feudal order since 1848 we scarcely detect even a breath of revolution. In Germany there was a slow adaptation of the conditions of production to the forces of production.

We have now, with a bird's eye view of history, passed from the middle ages proper to the unchaining of the forces of production. Let us proceed, and now direct our steps to that country in which the forces of production were developed as in a hot-house: Old England.

In spite of all prophecies, here the forces of production to this day have not burst asunder the conditions of production.

The forces of production outgrew society, so Marx and Engels declared, more than sixty years ago. And lo, an amazing, fabulous development of the productive forces began.

The forces of production had outgrown society, so taught many Social-Democratic theorists 35 years ago in the eventful epoch of the great panic. And the forces of production nevertheless grew and expanded like giants.

The forces of production had outgrown society, so said the Erfurt Program in our days (1891). The forces of production however strode forward at a double-quick pace.

Up to the present time, the forces of production have not yet thrust their unyielding limbs against the immovable bounds of capitalistic conditions of property. Capitalistic industry has just outgrown its leading strings. And having just learned how to walk, it still has half of the civilized world for its playground.

From the history of panics, Rosa Luxemburg, in her little book "Social Reform or Revolution," shows that until now the sudden expansion and not the contraction of the field of capitalistic business has led to commercial crises. The Marxian theory of how crises are formed, she thinks, only applies to a completely developed capitalistic system, "where the world market is presupposed as something fixed and definite. Only then can crises repeat themselves from the inward, proper movement of the process of production and distribution, without the external impulse of a sudden shock to the conditions of production or of the market, as is understood by the analysis of Marx. If we consider the present economic conditions, we must certainly admit that we have not yet entered on that stage of perfect capitalistic maturity which is presupposed by the Marxian theory of the periodicity of crises. The world market is included in this development."

Now in previous crises Marx and Engels discovered just this contradiction between the forces of production and the conditions of production. Already in the year 1848 the history of industry and commerce had been to them "for decades"—the history of the uprising of the modern forces of production against the modern conditions of production, against the conditions of property, which are the necessary conditions of life for the bourgeoisie and their rule."

But now it is said—and surely with justice—that the forces of production have not up to this day run against immovable barriers. To these unbridled forces immense avenues are yet standing open. Indeed in our technically highly developed society, some individual contradictions between the forces and conditions of production will not be fatal. Economic breakdowns in the nature of catastrophes, violent explosions of the conditions of production, hitherto, have seldom played an important part in the history of humanity.

The dwarfish character of the means of production in the earlier stages of social development curbed and checked the forces of production. There is no iron law of history that the powers of production in any age must burst by force the conditions of production.

[A further installment of this translation will be published in our next issue.]

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Sam'l. Smiles Ethics vs. Socialist Ethics.

SOME OF THE EXAMPLES HELD UP TO OUR YOUTH AND WHY THEY ARE VICIOUS.—A SUNDAY SCHOOL STORY.

By Agnes Halpin Downing.

Good people with the best intentions sometimes avoid Socialism. They have been told that it is materialistic and they are afraid it would lack in moral tone. But for a glimpse at Socialist ethics let us make a comparison.

There is a story for boys in a Sunday school paper *The Boys World* of July 21, 1906. It is entitled "The House that Jack Built." The story is that of a poor German emigrant boy of fifteen who went out to find work with a truck gardener near Chicago. On his first application he was assaulted with coarse, heartless words from the gardener's wife. She set him to work without food, though he told her that he had not eaten since noon the day before. Both the farmer and his wife treated the boy roughly and made him work long hours for his board alone. For food they gave him black bread, water and a piece of Chicago sausage.

At the end of the first week the child found a new master, where he got a little wages as well as his board.

Now a Socialist would never have gone by that passage without moralizing. He would have deplored a system of human society that could produce such heartless wretches as were this farmer pair. A Socialist would have taught that conditions shape people's ideas and ethics, and that when any are found that are grossly heartless, the conditions are largely to blame. That an infinite God, a Maker of all men made none perverse. Then a Socialist would have deplored the fact that any poor child had to subsist on such food, and insisted that plenty of

nutritious food was needed to make one healthy and strong. Now at the new place the boy had to work eighteen hours every day except Sunday. This again according to Socialist morals is an outrage. A boy at that age should have long hours of sleep and rest.

Sunday afternoon this Jack, who was a marvel in his way, for according to the story he was alive and thriving on such food and kept, used to study English and arithmetic. Just think of what an outlook on life a boy could get from study on Sunday afternoon only! I mean a real live boy now, not one in a story. Why to give to our growing children the benefits of the accumulated wisdom of the ages is the problem of a whole army of school men and women—professors, teachers of pedagogy, etc. They will tell you that regular systematic training is necessary. They give regular school, high school, and college courses to their own children, and so does every minister, Sunday School teacher and writer, and churchman in the world whenever they can. It needs not be said that the best among them make all sorts of personal sacrifices to keep their own children well fed, comfortably clothed and housed and in school until they have finished college courses. They advise their friends to do the same; and this eighteen hours a day for six days in the week on bread and water diet with an afternoon study on Sunday would only be thought of for poor emigrant boys.

A school teacher procured for Jack a book on botany and several important works on gardening. Just what use they would be to a real boy who had so little time, you may learn by asking any teacher of botany what progress boys of Jack's age make even when they have all their time for study. But the writer of the tale leaves you to infer that Jack got the very kernel of what there was in these tomes, for he says that by the time the youth was nineteen years old he was known throughout the whole farm region. "He got just a few more and richer peas out of the soil than they (the other truck gardeners), just a few and better potatoes; just so many more and finer developed onions," and then the story says "Jack kept such secrets

as he had to himself." Think of the ethical nature of a young man who learned how to procure more food from the ground than others and kept the knowledge to himself! And think of the morals of the Sunday School paper that holds this boy up as a model for youth to imitate! To get more vegetables from the soil is to make fresh vegetables cheaper and that means to put them within reach of more people. Yet this youth is commended in a quiet way for withholding such knowledge, for guarding it as a secret that it might make profit for himself.

A Socialist would have taught that this was a serious fault in Jack; that it was the result of his hard surroundings and the unjust conditions under which he labored; and that it was the duty of every right minded person to work for a better system; that in a just system noble characters would develop who would help others in every way that they could, and be great and just as an Infinite God would have them.

Not so with the writer in the Sunday School Magazine. He goes on to tell that as soon as Jack had saved up money enough to go in business for himself, he secured a lease of the farm on which he first worked. Whereupon he said to his first employer—the callous old farmer: "You and your wife can go away or you can work for me." We must infer of course that he nursed resentment and vengeance in his heart for these years of his young life. And the story takes this as a triumphant point in his career.

In effect it discourses thus: "No matter what your conditions in life, if you work and save, look out for yourself and help no man, you can triumph over your enemies. You can succeed and take your revenge."

The story admits that Jack did not make much until he could keep help. Then when he had the sweat of other men's brows, he came to drive his own horses. He bought land that by the time the increment became much more valuable, and the climax was that he built a house of brick and stone worth \$50,000. That was "The House that Jack Built."

The writer extols him as a pious man. Says that he knelt down and thanked God for favoring him. Think of the egotism of a man who had wrought so selfishly believing that a great just God would bless him more than other men. He is not portrayed as walking the path of self-denial and devotion to humanity that Christ walked. His was rather the decorous religion of the Sanhedrim. He went to church on Sundays that his piety might be seen of men and he worked for himself the rest of the week. He turned out the poor to get even with them; and the knowledge he obtained from books other men wrote, he discreetly kept to himself.

This is a sample of the moral teaching Sunday Schools give. Is it strange then that Socialism, though not in any sense a spiritual force, yet comes as the old cry of a new world conscience calling aloud to old forms, "Be born anew and worthy of a larger heritage?"

Socialistic Miscellany.

Those Little Hands.

Those little hands, so soft and white—
Somewhere on life's steep hill—
Will toil throughout the daytime,
Within some master's mill.

That pretty face will quickly change,
With toil and time's decay;
That pleading voice may not be heard
When I am far away.

Those pretty fingers may be lost,
Machines will never wait;
A host of girls are daily found
Outside the factory gate.

Those little hands, that once caressed
A parent's smiling face,
Will only find the time to rest,
In death's remorseless place.
Philadelphia. II.

Much-Raking Sugar Trust.

Cleveland Citizen: After the great success of Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle," dealing with Packingtown it was only a question of time, as the greatest tyro, the veriest amateur could have predicted, before other lines of human endeavor would have some attention paid to them. The New York *World* has commenced a crusade against the Havemeyer refineries, and as the boys at the refineries would declare "It's pretty hot stuff." The *World* declares that the sugar trust slavery of its men is worse than that of "The Jungle," that the system of the sweating refineries makes labor too ignorant to get other employment, too underpaid to save, too helpless to organize. Twelve hours is declared the official day's work. The *World* also declares that when a man drops unconscious in the scorching atmosphere his pay stops short, that a reign of tyranny precludes strikes, that brutality and degradation go to make up the lump of sweetness you drop into your coffee. Continuing, the *World* says:

"This is a plain story of sugar and its slaves in New York. They

make that pretty crystal lump of sweetness which you drop into your morning cup of coffee. It looks so clean and seems so pure and white that never a suspicion arises in the minds of the taints mixed therein and the horrible conditions under which it is produced. What really goes to make this little white lump is:

"One ounce of sugar cane,
"One dash of dirt,
"One pound of flesh,
"One quart of human sweat,
"Twelve hours of slave driven labor,
"One half-starved family,
"One corrupted United States senate and
"One hundred per cent trust profit."

Roosevelian Liberty.

We are told in the Declaration of independence that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but Postmaster General Cortellou, who was such a successful financier in soliciting funds from the "frenzied financiers" of insurance companies, for the G. O. P., has openly declared to postal employees that free speech and right of petition are denied to government slaves. The mail carriers living under that glorious document, the Declaration of Independence, and protected by our constitution, must not make any appeal to Congress for anything that may better his condition. Glorious America! Let us hug the eagle until it screams like that rapacious bird known as the Buzzard.—*Miners' Magazine.*

A Powerful Minority!

Socialism is today politically a minority party in every European country, yet what is it doing? In Austria it has brought the proud house of Hapsburg to bend the knee, and compels Francis Joseph to fight side by side with the Social-Democrats to force universal suffrage from the liberals. In Italy it has nationalized the railroads and written more than one progressive bill in the legislation of a new advanced Italy. In Switzerland it shapes the national policy and rules many cities. In Germany it has almost captured the empire, and is driving the conservatives to a desperate effort to further limit a suffrage already unjust to the proletariat. In France, it has elected 1,200 municipal councilors, compels 211 national deputies to call themselves Socialists of some sort, and stalks its way into cabinets and gives them ministerial portfolios. In Belgium it has compelled the conservatives to insure the unemployed and to enact some of the most advanced legislation in the world outside of Australia and New Zealand. In these two countries it is creating, in the first a Co-operative Commonwealth, while in the latter it has almost done so. In Great Britain it enters parliament, dominates municipal policy, makes of London, in some respects, the greatest Socialistic city of the world.

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world, puts John Burns into the cabinet, and makes King Edward say "We are all Socialists now." In the United States? Senator Hanna, just before his death, declared the future to lie between Socialism and the republican party. If the democratic party wins for a while it will be by stealing the Socialistic thunder.

In a wholly different line of advance, Socialism is compelling capitalists to become philanthropists, and employers to purchase a temporary truce, by introducing industrial betterment. The party of evolution is the party of revolution, and evolutionary revolution rules the world to-day. — *American Review of Reviews.*

2,000,000 Children Under 15 Years at Work.

The factory wants the child. There is little to suggest the magic piper in its whistle, yet the summons brings the children scurrying down the broken stairs of poverty and want, and the factory doors close upon them by tens of thousands, leaving their childhood outside. The factory wants the child and will pay for him. The child, and often his parents, can see no value in a birthright as balanced against a little handful of silver. Only the State and the disinterested public are left to care and protest.

Perhaps the present attitude of tempered humanity, which still allows children of thirteen to work at night, and keeps boys and girls of nine from ten to fourteen hours at the spindles for wages ranging from 10 to 20 cents, will seem as incomprehensible 100 years hence as that past feeding of "workhouse brats" to the factories does to us. But the new measure of what is humane cannot become established unless we know clearly what is happening, and how and where the children are at work. Knowing, we must care. Ruskin said: "Luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the ignorant. The earnest man living could not sit at his feast unless he sat blindfolded."

Picture an army of 1,700,000 children, all under fifteen, and then realize that that army tramps, day after day, not to school and playground, but to the factories, fields and mines and workshops of the United States. One million seven hundred thousand was the number of child laborers estimated when the census of 1900 was taken. Only the God of fallen sparrows knows what it is by this time. In the twenty years preceding 1900 the number of boys in the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—boys between ten and fifteen—had increased 100 per cent.; the number of girls 150 per cent. But only a 50 per cent. increase had been added to the population. To-day, in spite of all the child labor agitation of the last few years, it is estimated that 40,000 children under sixteen are at work in Pennsylvania alone, and that the Southern mills are said to employ 25,000 children not yet twelve. — *Success.*

How Easy They Do It!

The mines of Cananea, Mexico, that are under the supervision of Colonel (?) Greene, are now surrounded by 1,000 Mexicans rurales armed to the teeth to prevent the slightest rebellion among the peons, who are forced through necessity to work in Greene's mines at wages that even starve the spirit and independence of manhood. The government of Mexico has loaned itself to Greene as an auxiliary to hold the slaves in subjection. But the government in Mexico is not any more dominated by the economic power of corporation anarchists than in our own beloved America, where Leiter, the ex-plunger of the wheat pit, maintains a private army with galling guns, in defiance of law in Illinois, not to speak of the Pennsylvania Cossacks or the bull-pen and kidnapping lawlessness in Colorado and Idaho.—*Er.*

Judging from the "Queries and Answers" in the current number of the American Federation of the politicians have not lost their cunning. They are all "friends of labor," many of whom voted to upset the eight-hour law on the Panama canal being the most vociferous in their claims, and not a few are willing, now that election is coming on, to give the labor demands their "most earnest consideration."—*Er.*

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Socializing the Water, too!

Sydney, Aug. 12.—Not content with its professed objective of a "Cooperative Commonwealth," on land, the Australian Labor Party is seeking a Socialistic experiment on the high seas. After all, this is perhaps only a logical sequence of the policy of "nationalizing all the means of production, distribution and exchange."

It has been recommended by the federal royal commission on shipping—the majority of the members of which were chosen by the Deakin government from its labor allies—that the commonwealth shall acquire and run a line of mail steamers between England and Australia, with Australian crews at Australian wage rates, and that as far as possible all supplies shall be obtained from Australia and all overhauls and repairs effected in Australian ports. It is further recommended among many other things that the commonwealth shall take its own insurance risks and shall grant through bills of lading from inland railway stations. All the way through the object of the undertaking is to dispossess private enterprise, and this is admitted, by those who are pushing it on, with a frankness which is appalling to the business interests of the Commonwealth. It is confessedly a move forward in the campaign of the labor party again capital.

The service will begin with eight 12,000-ton mail steamers at \$1,875,000 each, a total of \$15,000,000. Business men who control the Orient, P. and O. and other lines plying between here and Europe are alarmed at the prospect of this unfair competition. If the government does not seek a profit it may be able to put rates so low that the private lines will be run out of business. On the other hand the present owners find encouragement and amusement in the purpose of the government ships to pay "Australian wages" to their crews. The private lines are crewed with the cheapest labor in the market. Again the Australian government proposes to waste a lot of room on sailor's accommodations, while the private lines crowd the forecastle to overflowing. There is the four question too. The class of seamen employed on the private lines will eat anything—and do; while the Australian government proposes to feed its men well.

For these reasons the business men of Australia are bitterly opposed to the new government line, especially since they claim its operation is apt, by cutting down the profits, to work a serious hardship on many widows and orphans who are stockholders. On the other hand the Seamen's Union of Australia is in favor of the project on account of the shorter hours, better pay, food and accommodations which it promises.

Socialism has now invaded the Norwegian storthing, and we may expect that the daughter of the king will find that though she may leave her native land, she cannot leave the comrades of the Independent Labor Party behind her. At Trondhjem Editor Buchm, a Social-Democrat, has just been elected by a majority of 550 votes over the official candidate. May this be a good omen for the future of Norway.—*Labor Leader.*

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both in industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent. of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT. of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.
The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.
Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.
The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.
To bring this about, the people,—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.
The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.
To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:
Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.
IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1890	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.
Ours is the country of unlimited capitalism, the country where the capitalist system has had a free field and the greatest possible opportunity for development. It has had the greatest chance to prove its usefulness to mankind—and certainly that should be the test of a social system—and it is now up for judgment. Is it good, or bad? Does it serve the people, or does it harass them, and grind them under foot?
This question is well answered by the government census and other statistics which show that as early as 1890 a mere one per cent of the population had gotten possession of over one-half of the wealth. This shows that under the freest working of the capitalist system the lives of the great preponderating majority of the people are failures, in an economic sense.
In almost all other directions the system is found wanting when weighed in the scales of justice and right and decency. Typical of the capitalist system is the modern city. It is in the city that we get a near view of capitalism in its workings. So viewed, how does it minister to the peace and comfort and well being of humanity? Just now a student of statistics named James Edgar Brown has been showing Chicago that it is the "worst city on earth." In a city like Chicago capitalism as a social system comes to almost full flower. There were, for instance, thirty-two cases of murder in Germany in the past year, while in the United States there were nearly nine thousand. In Berlin, Germany, there were six murders, in Chicago five hundred and twelve. In Germany graft is scarcely known; in this country, and in cities like Chicago it is an every day diet. Presumably, when capitalism is as far advanced in Germany as here there will be the same evidence of its most benign effects.
As in crime so in other things. Capitalism is a veritable Pandora box of ills.
In time the capitalist system will have to meet the fate of the unfit. Already the social unrest is widespread. The people begin to see that under the capitalist system there can be only prosperity for the few. At first we were too proud to admit this; it hurt our Yankee Doodle Dandy conceit, but now we are facing the music. And the Socialists are making the revolution—the peaceful revolution, let us hope—by showing the people their exact situation and the cause of it, and pointing to the way out.
The capitalist system is being fought the world over. In every civilized country there is a growing Social-Democratic movement bent on shielding the people from the rigors of capitalism while massing them for its overthrow at the ballot box. But in this country where capitalism has attained to its greatest growth, there is all the more reason for such a movement, and so it is no wonder that it is gathering strength for the great struggle for human right and liberty which is just ahead of us.
The regular quarterly meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was held this week. The financial report for the eleven months of the federation's fiscal year showed the receipts to be \$192,890, the balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1905, \$114,265, making a total of \$307,155. The expenditures for the eleven months were \$206,732, leaving the balance on hand Sept. 1, of \$100,423. By assessment \$51,738 has been raised and paid over to the International Typographical union to assist in its eight-hour fight. Secretary Morrison's report showed that in 1906 charters were issued to six international unions; four state branches; forty-nine central bodies and 229 federation labor unions and local trade unions, an increase of twenty chartered bodies over 1905. It was announced that the labor representation committee will report later as to the federation's

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.
LXVII. FROM CHANTS OF DEMOCRACY—Walt. Whitman.
O I see now, flashing, that this America is only you
and me,
Its power, weapons, testimony, are you and me,
Its roughs, beards, haughtiness, ruggedness, are you
and me,
Its angle geography, the sierras, the prairies, Mississippi, Huron, Colorado, Boston, Toronto, Raleigh, Nashville, Havana, are you and me,
Its settlements, wars, the organic compact, peace, Washington, the Federal Constitution, are you
and me,
Its young men's manners, speech, dress, friendships, are you and me,
Its crimes, lies, thefts, defections, slavery, are you
and me,
Its Congress is you and me—the officers, capitols, armies, ships, are you and me,
Its endless gestations of new States are you and me,
Its inventions, science, schools, are you and me,
Its deserts, forests, clearings, log-houses, hunters, are you and me,
Natural and artificial are you and me,
Freedom, language, poems, employments, are you
and me,
Failures, successes, births, deaths, are you and me,
Past, present, future, are only you and me.
I swear I dare not shirk any part of myself,
Not any part of America, good or bad,
Not my body—not friendship, hospitality, procreation,
Not my Soul, nor the last explanation or prudence,
Not the similitude that interlocks me with all identities that exist, or ever have existed,
Not faith, sin, defiance, nor any disposition or duty of myself,
Not the promulgation of Liberty—not to cheer up slaves and horrid despots,
Not to build for that which builds for mankind,
Not to balance ranks, complexions, creeds, and the sexes,
Not to justify science, nor the march of equality,
Nor to feed the arrogant blood of the brawn beloved of time.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.
Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.
Should Concentrate Our Work.
To Editor: Am very sorry to have written so late, as I should have written a month or two ago, but I hope this is not too late to benefit.
In present state and congressional campaigns, the chief need of the party, is concentrated effort. The call for day wage-funds from the Socialist national committee was very timely, but if lecturers, organizers and literature are scattered promiscuously over the country no special good can be done.
The value of a Socialist congressman can not be too highly emphasized, as he can recommend measures for the benefit of the working class, which the Republican and Democratic congressmen as representatives of the capitalist class and its interests dare not advocate, which will put on record the capitalist congressmen as enemies of the working class, thus solidifying the working class by increasing its class-consciousness, and insuring a gain in Socialist congressmen in 1908.
A comparison is noteworthy here. When Socialists win in any single state or city election, the capitalist papers in other states or cities can easily ignore mention of them, but this is not so easy with the eyes of the people focused on congress.
It is deeply regrettable that the national Socialist committee, though it funds are limited, did not, earlier in the year, look over the most promising congressional districts and concentrate efforts on them. It may not be too late yet to elect a couple of congressmen, which is so urgent, since, as the capitalist parties concentrate, it is all the more important for Socialists who are so much weaker.
The following are the most promising congressional districts in order named, to my mind:
1. The two Milwaukee districts.
2. Guy E. Miller's district in Colorado.
3. Comrade Sirwan's district in So. Dakota.
4. Comrade Sinclair's district in N. Jersey.
5. As there are 35,000-36,000 votes in a congressional district, and 17,500-18,500 elect, we should have a good change in the Chicago stockyards, if they are all in one congressional district. We polled a large vote there in 1904.
It would especially be not amiss to concentrate attention on election of most of the congressmen, legislators, and state ticket in Colorado, since Haywood as governor would be helpless without them.
Boston. Harold A. Westall.
The Nation in Danger!
To the Editor: The nefarious methods employed by the present Republican political administration to suppress free speech and a free press is tending to educate the people to the infancy of the present political system faster than almost any other means. It is almost impossible in some sections of the country to get a uniform or Socialist paper or magazine of any kind through the United States mail. The mail service has become a scandal as well as a public nuisance and a burden to the people. In the entire history of our nation there has not been so much inefficiency and political iniquity as there has been during the present administration. The people of the United States expend millions of dollars to get decent mail service and get service that is a disgrace to any civilized nation. A complete overthrow of the Republican party seems to be the only remedy. It has become so brutal and arrogant that it approaches despotism. Not satisfied with robbing the people financially it would deprive them of the last remnant of liberty, that of speech and press. Conspirators and traitors have seized upon the government and are violating every principle of justice and good government, not only in Idaho and Colorado, but in every state in the union. The people must crush this capitalist cable or the nation perish.
J. B. Mc Nair.
Sheridan, Wyo.
Within the Party.
Says the current issue of the *Miners' Magazine*, official journal of the Western Federation of Miners: "It is now apparent to us that S. L. P. ism has hooked itself to the Industrial Workers of the World, in order that it might gather sustenance to prolong the life of an invalid that is almost a corpse. The convention at Chicago must either get rid of the fanatics and disrupters or the I. W. W. is slated for destruction. If fanaticism and insanity upon the part of the S. L. P. are proofs of being 'Class Conscience' then we must plead guilty of not being 'Class Crazy.' The *Magazine* will not be made a sewer to carry off the filth of calumniators, who glory in the use of vituperation and slander."
"We have received a letter from James A. McConnell, a candidate of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, requesting us to extend the same courtesy to his letter of acceptance as we did in publishing Gildea's letter of acceptance. We desire to inform the candidate

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.
on Illinois and that everything points to the latter's success. National speakers will be sent to help—if there are any left over from the Colorado affair!
The S. L. P. sections round the country—the few of them that still exist—are passing resolutions condemning their membership in Colorado for endorsing the candidacy for governor of W. D. Haywood on the Socialist ticket.
That ratification meeting at Cooper Union, New York, to inaugurate the state Social-Democratic campaign, was the largest ever held and several giant overflow meetings had to be arranged. Van Cleave, president of the Party organization of Labor emishers, urges all capitalists to vote either the Republican or the Democratic tickets. Probably he is afraid more capitalists would catch the Socialist convert microbe.
Dates for National Organizers.
MAY BEALS: Oct. 1, 2, Soddy, Tenn.; 3, 4, Harrison; 5, 6, Coal Creek.
GEORGE E. BIGELOW: Iowa, B. BERLYN: Colorado.
E. E. CARR: Oct. 1, Decatur, Ill.; 2, Taylorville; 3, Springfield; 4, Jacksonville; 5, 6, Iowa.
JOSEPH M. CALDWELL: Oct. 1, Nortonville, Ky.; 2, Dovey; 3, Elizabethtown; 4, Newport; 5, Cincinnati; Ohio; 6, Columbus.
JOHN COLLINS: New York.
ISAAC COWEN: Montana.
SOL FELDMAN: New York.
J. L. FITTS: West Virginia.
GEORGE H. GOEBEL: Idaho Headquarters at Wallace.
ALEX. HALONEN, (Finnish): Oct. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.; 3, Glassport; 4, Monessen; 6, Fitchburg.
GERTRUDE B. HUNT: Oct. 1, Munice, Ind.; 2, Richmond; 5, Connersville; 6, Rushville.
W. A. JACOBS: Sept. 30, Oct. 1-6, Indianapolis, Ind.
CAMERON KING, JR.: Oct. 1-4, Nevada; 5, Salt Lake City, Utah; 6, Idaho.
LENA MORROW LEWIS: Oct. 1-3, Wyoming.
ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS: Oct. 1-3, Wyoming.
GUY E. MILLER: Colorado.
A. M. STIRTON: Oct. Portsmouth, Ohio; 2, Dayton; 3, Lima; 4, Findlay; 5, Toledo; 6, Detroit, Mich.
ACROSS THE POND
The Swedish Trade Union Congress was held recently at Stockholm with 475 delegates present. The central bodies of the trade unions of Finland, Denmark, and Norway were also represented by fraternal delegates. At the time of the last congress, three years ago, the Swedish unions numbered 30,570 members; now the organizations have grown to a membership of 108,000. The sum of 1,110,000 kroner was expended for strike benefits and aid to boycotted union men during the last three years.
The report on strikes and lockouts in Holland just issued by the Dutch central statistical bureau, shows that disputes though more frequent, were on the whole far less extensive in 1905 than in 1904. Thus against 132 disputes recorded in 1905 there were only 102 in the previous year, but the number of workpeople directly affected was only 7,364 in 1905, as compared with 11,185 in 1904, while the aggregate number of working days lost by such people was only 78,562 last year, against 576,866 in 1904.
Consul E. L. Harris, of Chemnitz, figures that during the first three months of 1906 there were 536 strikes in the German empire. About 400 factories shut down, quite a number being lockouts. The workmen affected numbered about 90,000. Something like 400 strikes and lockouts were amicably settled, while the others were waged until the workmen were compelled to return to work. The number of strikes during 1905 throughout Germany was 2,406. Nearly all were settled before the end of the year. Nearly 15,000 factories were affected, while more than 400,000 workmen were partially or completely thrown out of employment, including 67,000 minors of both sexes. Fifty per cent. of the strikes were brought to a close by mutual agreement. Only 528 were a complete success on the part of the strikers, all others being only a partial success or complete failure.
M. W. WILKINS: New Hampshire.
JOHN M. WORK: Colorado.
J. Mahon Barnes, Nat. Sec'y.

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of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, that Gildea asked no favors or courtesies from the *Miners' Magazine*. We recognized in Gildea's letter of acceptance, a clear cut document, whose logic appealed to the reason and the common sense of the working class. Gildea's letter of acceptance contained none of that bitterness and jealous hate, that divides the workers and makes them easy prey for capitalist exploiters. The letter of acceptance offered by McConnell is a libel upon the records of such men as Gildea, Maurer and Moore, and the *Magazine* will not be made a sewer, through which McConnell or any other member or candidate of the Socialist Labor Party shall be enabled to run off calumny and vituperation. This Socialist Labor Party in various towns and cities throughout the country has hurled its vindictiveness against Haywood, because he accepted a nomination from the Socialist party. If the Industrial Workers of the World is to be used to keep the Socialist Labor Party afloat, then the sooner both sink into oblivion, the better it will be for the laboring millions of this country.
Says Max Hayes in the *Cleveland Citizen*: "A while ago, down in New Orleans, a little bunch of deaconesses disguised as Socialist party members started to clamor for endorsement of the I. W. W. Not enough locals approved of the idea to send the question to the referendum. Now the same noisy bunch has resolved that the S. L. P. elect 25 members to meet with a similar committee of the repudiated and impossible S. L. P. for the purpose of bringing about 'unity,' which would probably last a week or two. The trouble with the New Orleans impossibilists, who appear to be marshaled by an illiterate mudslinger by the name of A. L. Smith, who is rattling around as a national committeeman, is that they are suffering with the heat. If they are in love with the S. L. P. and the tactics that have made a farce of that once promising party the honorable thing to do is to join DeLeon. There is no rope on them."
Montana and Idaho.
Nat'l. Organizer Goebel had five meetings (open air) at Missoula, Mont. Big crowd, that stayed right through, good collection and much literature got into their hands.
At Mullan, Idaho, had two very effective open air meetings. Collec-

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"SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN."
and if he doesn't soon begin to "make a noise like a socialist," you may as well give him up as a bad job.
The retail price of "The Four Orphans" is 50 Cents; the retail price of "Socialism Made Plain" is 15 Cents when sent by mail. For a short time only, we will send both to any address for only 25 Cents. Order now, before the edition is exhausted. Address all orders to
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Social-Democratic Party News

WISCONSIN.

Twenty-one members pay dues for the next quarter, and take up work again at Madison.

Comrade Gaylord has gathered in forty-two new subscribers to the HERALD since Sept. 1.

ORGANIZE: If there isn't a local branch of the Social-Democratic party in your community get four others and organize. Write to the headquarters for instructions.

Well, we can't help it! If the comrades insist on carrying Social-Democratic literature around thru the village and country districts, one thing is certain, there will be new converts to Socialism everywhere.

HUMBIRD: Comrades are asking for a speaker and literature. Dates will be arranged very soon.

Comrade C. G. Sword of Madison turns in \$1.50 on his district for the campaign fund. And so they keep the ball a rolling.

MISHICOT: Comrades are arranging for some meetings among the farmers at Mishicot and Zander. Comrade Hull will probably go up there.

WAUPACA: Comrades are enthusiastic over the results of the Gaylord meeting. They are talking of arranging a lecture course for the winter, and trying to get such speakers as Walter Thomas Mills, Joseph Medill Paterson, Frederick Strickland and others. The plan is to meet the expense by selling tickets at \$1.00 for the course.

See that every one of the members subscribes for the HERALD. We notice that the locals that don't take the HERALD are the ones that do least and die out. Nothing does so much towards keeping interest alive as to have every member a constant reader of the HERALD.

CAN NOMINATE YET.

If comrades can do a little hustling they can nominate candidates yet. The law provides that candidates may be nominated by petition up to the 20th of October. It requires in most cases for us only 15 names on a paper to do the business. The proper form will be found on page 52 of the Election Laws of Wisconsin, 1906. Or send to headquarters. You have a few days yet. Get busy.

COMRADE HULL: Our candidate for congress in the first district, has been holding some very successful meetings. This week he spoke at Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee. Everywhere the comrades speak in very high terms of his lecture. In Milwaukee he spoke at Petersen's hall and many of the comrades took the opportunity to hear him. They say he is all right.

Capitalist papers admit that Gaylord's meeting at Fond du Lac was better and larger than either Davidson or Aylward had there in spite of all their brass bands, politicians and personal pulls. Both papers asked for all the write up of the Social-Democratic meeting that Comrade Gaylord could give them.

STEVENS POINT: The mayor of the city met Comrade Gaylord at the train with an automobile, conducted him to the fair grounds, secured the band to open the meeting and courteously introduced the speaker to the Stevens Point fair audience. Verily, Social-Democracy gets a much different reception now than it used to a few years ago.

JOIN THE PARTY: If there is a local in your place, join it. And if there isn't, organize one. And if you can't organize a local, join as

a member-at-large. Join the organized forces. Organization counts.

Comrades should note the dates for Comrade Gaylord and the other speakers and whenever there is a Social-Democratic meeting within fifty miles,—be sure to attend.

MADISON: Comrades took advantage of the visit of Gaylord and Thompson on Sept. 24 and arranged a big meeting at Turner hall. It was a splendid success. The local was reorganized with twenty-one members.

AUGUSTA: By special arrangement Gaylord stopped off here on his way to Eau Claire and spoke at the county fair.

Campaign Fund: Irma local, sixteen comrades on John Datter list \$5.30; J. Johnson, Milwaukee, \$1.00; Madison, C. G. Sword's list, \$1.50. And still they come.

To the Comrades and Sympathizers of the Social-Democratic Party.

For years past labor has knocked at the doors of our State Legislature and the halls of Congress, but always in vain. Time and time again have we begged and pleaded for legislation to help pave the rough paths of labor, but at all stages of the game we have met defeat. Why? Because the men who were sent to the legislature and to Congress, with the aid of our ballots, betrayed us. The reason for this is very simple—none but tried men, who are in the brunt of the battle on the industrial field, know our wants. Therefore, we must give this matter earnest consideration. Our candidates for the senate, assembly, congress, county and state tickets are all tried men, some of them having already proved their fitness as champions of the cause of labor during the last session of the state legislature, and in the Milwaukee Common Council. This even our enemies have had to admit.

But we need more such men in our legislative bodies. We ought to be willing to make the fight of our lives to elect more of them. Are you willing to help? If so, remember that it takes funds to do the work. A truly working-class movement, political as well as economic, must rely upon the workingmen for financial support. The Social-Democratic party is a workingman's party. Thousands of workingmen will take part in the coming great battle of the ballots. The committee solicits your support, and it matters not how small your donation may be, it will be thankfully received. A large number of small sums will make a mighty fund. Show your willingness to help along this great fight by making your contributions as large as you can afford.

Send all donations to the County Campaign Committee, S. D. P., 344 Sixth street.

All amounts contributed will be acknowledged in the columns of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and Vorwärts, our official organs.

Yours fraternally,
E. T. MELMS,
Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee.

Seidel's October Dates.

Saturday, Oct. 6, Phillips.
Sunday, Oct. 7, Glidden.
Monday, Oct. 8, Park Falls.
Tuesday, Oct. 9, Bay Field.
Wednesday, Oct. 10, Superior.
Thursday, Oct. 11, Superior.
Friday, Oct. 12, Ashland.
Saturday, Oct. 13, Butternut.
Sunday, Oct. 14, Fond du Lac.

Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported	\$443.80
Wm. Carstensen	1.00
Wm. Buech	.20
L. Sachs	.40
Ed. Behlendorf	.25
Peter Strauber	.15
Wm. Hantz	1.00
Anton Jernrich	1.00
Casper Hach	1.00
Chas. Gregory	.20
Aug. Kuehne	.10
F. Maurer	.65
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MILWAUKEE.

Comrades please do not forget the opening of the fall campaign at the South Side Turner hall, Tuesday evening, October 2. The hall is located on National Ave., between Second and Third aves. The speakers on this occasion will be: Victor L. Berger, Edmund T. Melms, candidate for congress in the 4th district; Carl D. Thompson, candidate for the assembly in the 12th district, and Wm. F. Thiel, candidate for district attorney. Make this a rousing meeting, comrades, and see to it that the hall is packed to the doors.

On Thursday evening, October 4, a large mass meeting has been arranged for in Gerhardt's hall, cor. of 27th and Vliet sts. The speakers on this occasion will be: Carl D. Thompson; A. J. Welch, the candidate for congress in the 5th congressional district; and Wm. F. Thiel, candidate for district attorney.

Comrade E. Seidel speaks at the Brewer's Union No. 9, Sunday morning, September 30.

The following speakers have been engaged for the fall campaign up to date by the campaign committee: M. L. Barnes, Oct. 9, 10, 11; S. Steinhilber, Oct. 10-23; F. Strickland, Oct. 24-28; Walter T. Mills, Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Comrades don't neglect to send in money on your subscription card, we need funds to conduct this campaign.

250,000 pieces of literature were received at the headquarters this week ready for distribution. Get busy in your district now and set the ball rolling and never let up, comrades, until the last ballot is counted. The campaign committee is making arrangements to have tons of literature printed from now on.

Comrade E. T. Melms our candidate for congress in the 4th district, spoke to large gatherings in the

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

WINFIELD R. GAYLORD

IS NOW MAKING A CAMPAIGN TOUR OF THE STATE

See List of Dates in Another Column

Also See Notice of Other Speakers Available for State Campaign

factories this week. Everywhere the working class receives his message with enthusiasm and his opponents will have a rough road to travel to make an impression on the minds of the workers. Comrade Melms explained to them why it is so necessary to have Social-Democrats in Congress. He will continue next week at the following factories:

Monday, Oct. 1, Filter-Stowell Company.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, Pawling & Harnishfeger.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, Allis-Chalmers, West Allis.
Thursday, Oct. 4, Vilter Manufacturing company.
Comrade A. J. Welch will speak at the following factories next week:

Tuesday, Oct. 2, West Milwaukee Shops.
Thursday, Oct. 4, Milwaukee Chair Works.

Comrades C. D. Thompson and Wm. F. Thiel will also speak at the factories next week.

Comrade Hull, of Whitewater, spoke to a fairly well attended meeting at Petersen's hall last Sunday afternoon.

Comrade Melms addressed the Beer Bottlers Union No. 213 last Sunday morning.

Comrades Wm. Aldridge and Melms spoke at cor. of Grove and National aves. last Saturday evening.

The East Side Women's expect a large gathering at their next prize cinch party, which is going to be held next Thursday afternoon, Oct. 4, at Hanke's hall, cor. 9th and Harmon sts, all the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

If you want to spend an enjoyable afternoon and evening next Sunday, then attend the grand entertainment and ball arranged by the 2nd Ward Branch, S. D. P., at the North Side Turner Hall, located on Walnut street between 11th and 12th streets. A good program has been arranged for.

Attention Comrades! The 5th Ward Branch will give a series of cinch and schafskopf parties this coming season, beginning Friday evening, Oct. 5, at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street. The committee promises good prizes. Dancing after the games. These parties will be held on the First and Third Friday every month.

The 22nd Ward Branch has arranged for a prize Schafskopf Tournament, at N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave., Sunday, Oct. 14. Admission 50c. Valuable prizes.

The Vorwaerts Singing Society has made arrangements for a grand entertainment and ball, at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Sunday, Oct. 28. A good program has been secured for this occasion and the comrades and their friends are cordially invited.

The Jewish Section has made arrangements for two meetings to be held Sunday, September 30, 1906. In the afternoon a mass meeting will be held at Paschen's hall for the benefit of the Philadelphia shirt makers' strike. Comrades Joseph Mikkelsohn of New York and M. Littmann of New York will be the speakers in Yiddish and Comrade W. Aldridge, candidate for assembly in the 5th district, in English.

In the evening an open air meeting will be held in the 2nd Ward Haymarket, where the same comrades of New York will speak in Yiddish.

The Following Meetings have been thus far arranged.

Oct. 2. South Side Turner hall, National ave.
Oct. 4. Gerhardt's hall, 27th and Vliet sts.

Oct. 9. Humboldt hall, Richard and Center sts.
Oct. 10. Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth st.

Oct. 19. South Side Armory hall, Lapham st. and First ave.
Oct. 23. Bahn Frei hall, 12th st. and North ave.

Oct. 25. Odd Fellows hall, Potter and Kinickinnic aves.
Oct. 30. Bahn Frei hall, 12th st. and North ave.

Nov. 1. Century hall, Farwell ave.
Nov. 2. Humboldt hall, cor. Richard and Center sts.

Nov. 4. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave.
Nov. 5. South Side Armory hall, Lapham and First ave.

The branches are kindly requested not to conflict if possible with the above arranged dates.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, OCT. 1. 10th Ward Branch, Wisconsin hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2. Wauwatosa Branch, Hentschilles hall, cor. 39th st. and Grand ave.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3. 3rd Ward Branch, 221 Wisconsin st.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4. Town of Greenfield, Starke's hall 116 Lapham st.

4th Ward Branch, 190 8th st.
5th Ward Branch, Socialist home, 382 Washington st.

9th Ward Branch, 1216 Cherry.
14th Ward Branch, Schacht's hall, cor. 12th and Lincoln ave.

Town of Milwaukee, Schultz residence, cor. Kent and Nash sts.
West Allis, F. Belau residence, cor. 51st ave, 2 blocks north of National ave.

North Side Women's Branch, Gaehke's hall, 1432 Green Bay av.

FRIDAY OCT. 5. 22 Ward Branch, N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave.

20th Ward Branch, Harrmann's hall, cor. Teutonia ave. and Clark.

13th Ward Branch, Raasche's hall, cor. 3rd and Wright sts.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6. Town of

ACORN

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES

STEEL RANGES

EXCELLENT BAKING QUICKLY DONE WITH LITTLE FUEL

There is a reason for every item of Acorn construction. Every special feature in the make-up of Acorn Steel Ranges accomplishes something for durability, convenience, good baking, thorough heating or fuel saving, and every idea that assists in reaching these objects is embodied in our handsome new Assortment, Hammered Polished Steel, of superior lustre, uniform color, and exceptional strength is the material used in the Champion and Modern Acorn Ranges. In combination with Acorn New Process Nickel, it makes a strikingly handsome appearance. Placed steel is easily kept clean, and carries nothing in the way of paint or varnish that will burn off. All seams on Acorn Steel Range bodies are cone riveted every two inches on the back as well as the front.

Thoroughness distinguishes the asbestos lining, and insures quickest possible baking, and least possible loss of heat.

REINHOLD BROTHERS

LISBON AVE. AND 23rd ST.

Lake Branch, Schuetz residence, 246 Highland ave.
SUNDAY, Oct. 7, Finnish Section, Socialist home, 382 Washington st.

Why not buy from our advertisers? They help us, why not help them?

The advertiser will appreciate it when you buy, if you will tell him you saw his advertisement in the HERALD.

Printing That Attracts Attention

Co-operates with you in your endeavor to interest the public.

The Co-operative Printery

puts a personality in your printing that gives you a distinctive trade mark.

PHONE GRAND 2394
344 SIXTH STREET

The MUELLER FUEL & SUPPLY CO.

COAL COKE and WOOD Building Supplies

OFFICE AND YARDS :: 3007 BROWN ST.
PHONE WEST 748

All Orders Delivered by Union Teamsters

BIG REDUCTION on BEST GRADE Bicycles and Racycles and all Supplies

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS

SOLE AGENT for The Miami Cycle and Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Ohio.

JOS. SCHOSTAK,
481 THIRD STREET, Cor. Cherry St.
Telephone White 9025
Store open Evenings until 10 o'clock. Sunday until Noon.

SEWING MACHINES

SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, DOMESTIC

\$3.00 Down and 50c per week

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

E. H. HEISMANN, 449 National Ave.
Telephone South 9872.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hears in the United States

First-Class Carriages \$4.00 For Funerals Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 5728. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

A FAIR DEAL

You can get a fair and square deal at Bruett's.

Our patrons know that we sell Clothes of good quality and that prices are right. By giving us a fair trial YOU will also be convinced.

J. Bruett & Son

Men's and Boy's Outfitters

1725-1727-1729 Fond du Lac Ave. (Cor. 18th and Lloyd Sts.)

HOW ABOUT YOUR COAL?

The profits on all orders for coal, wood or coke placed with me is credited to the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE HERALD. Place your orders where it will help the cause and help wipe out the deficit on the Herald.

UNION TEAMSTERS

PHONE GRAND 2394
H. W. Bistorius
344 Sixth Street

Do You Use MAGNETIC?

It does MORE work. Does it EASIER and QUICKER than any other soap.

COMRADE F. DANNENFELSER

Licensed Undertaker

Carriages and Supplies for all occasions

670 3rd St. Telephone North 84

H. M. CASTENHOLZ HATTER AND MEN'S FURNISHER

3111 Teutonia Ave. Cor. Madley Street

Marshall & Isley Bank

MILWAUKEE

! The passing of nearly sixty years in the banking business in itself proves the correctness of our methods. ! The experience we have gained in our various departments should be of value to you either as a saving or checking depositor.

! We pay 3% on Certificates and Savings accounts.

Main Office 328 Broadway South Side 374 National A. 1902

Victor L. Berger

ARE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS INSURED?

Four dollars or five hundred for three years in an ordinary home dwelling in a cheap policy insuring the contents furnished. Can you afford to take the chance of fire when protection is so cheap? A postal card or telephone call will bring all the facts at once.

PHONE GRAND 2394.

344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

LIFE INSURANCE FIRE

Steel Ranges on Time Payments

You will find our Easy Time Payment Plan a very convenient way of paying for your stove this winter. Our line of Steel Ranges is by far the finest and most complete in the city and you will find our prices considerable lower than any one else offers for equal quality.

Detroit Jewel Steel Range like this \$25 \$1 Per Week \$1

"It's From Gross' It's Good."

Ph. Gross Hardware Co.
126-128 Grand Avenue.

The Gas Co. Recommends To You The No. 61 Welsbach Lamp

For space lighting—where you want to spread the light through a whole room, or part of a room.

Properly adjusted, it gives 60 candle-power light for 1/3 cent per hour.

- ¶ The globe is round—it distributes the light evenly. It's white—it softens the light.
- ¶ There are no chimneys to break. A globe lasts longer than on any other lamp.
- ¶ The whole lamp gives more candle-power—more satisfactory light, week-in and week-out, for each cubic foot of gas you burn—for each cent of money you spend—than any lighting appliance known.

CUT THIS OUT—SEND IT TODAY.

GAS CO., 182 Wisconsin St.
Please put up in my house, for \$1.00 each, complete, No. 61 Welsbach Lamps.

Self-Light / Attachment furnished for 25c extra. Name..... Address.....

Spencerian
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
Adolph Heumann 271 3rd St.
SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

DR. CHURCHILL
Specialist in Diseases and Surgery of the EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
415 MITCHELL STREET

ROBT. BUECH SALOON
905 CLINTON STREET
Lunch at all hours
Fine Line of Union Cigars
Telephone Connection

AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTERS
820 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Are All Men of Equal Proportions?

If all men were built alike it would be within the province of the ready to wear clothing manufacturer to say that he could fit all men.

But such is not the case; it is only by making alterations that must destroy the symmetry of the garment to obtain any results whatsoever.

My tailor-made suits are measured and tailored to fit the personality of each individual person, thus guaranteeing the highest perfection in fit, style and wear.

Stop in and take a look at my \$22 and \$25 fall styles.

Walter P. Stroesser
UNION TAILOR
718 STATE ST. MILWAUKEE

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Germania Job Department
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HY. WIERSUM
182 Fifth Street, Milwaukee

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WINES AND LIQUORS
Cream City Keg and Bottle Beer
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KANITZ
POPULAR ORCHESTRA
Furnishes up-to-date music for all occasions. Phone 179.
2114 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee.

FRANK KORSCH
HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM
Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.
Hall for Chess Parties, Weddings, School and Social Meetings.

GAYLORD'S DATES!

Monday, Oct. 1, Osceola, Woodman hall.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, Balsam Lake, Court House.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, Amery, Burman's hall.
Thursday, Oct. 4, Superior, German hall.
Friday, Oct. 5, Ashland, City hall.
Saturday, Oct. 6, Odanah, Opera House.
Sunday, Oct. 7, Washburn, Opera House.

Buy your DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS, at
FRANK'S
Cor. Lisbon Ave. and 28th Street.
We have a fine line of Lace, Embroideries, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Shirts, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Wrappers, Dressing Jackets, Gloves, Mittens, etc., at very reasonable prices.
Deal with us, we appreciate it.
EDW. F. FRANK.

\$1 CHICAGO TO GOODRICH BOATS
Round Trip \$1.50
Leave 8 P. M. Daily
Book: Foot of Syracuse St.
Phone Grand 985

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.
New Teeth, best and best. \$5.00
Fits guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and accept nobody.
DR. YOUNG 414-416 Cor. Milwaukee & Main Building.
Hours: 9-12 and 2-5 Sundays 9 to 12. Phone 2364 GRAND.
CONSIDER YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

BORCHARDT BROS.
TAILORS AND FURNISHERS.
147-149 Grove St., Milwaukee
Phone 626 Main.

Otto C. Laubs
DRUGGIST
1020 West St., Cor. 28.

An Investment for Life!

Do you realize all that means? The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD has gradually forged ahead until today it is in the flush of its first success. It has been our dream in the past to some day own a fully equipped man-of-war, in the shape of a newspaper plant that would blaze the way and thunder forth its voice in behalf of the common people.

This dream has been partially realized, and it is to the many comrades and friends who came to us in our adversities that we are indebted for it.

But shall we stop here? No! Onward with the fight.

To do this successfully we ask our friends and subscribers to enter their subscriptions for life this

can easily be done by purchasing one or more shares of stock in the Social-Democratic Pub. Co.

This will entitle you to the HERALD for life, and at the same time place funds at our disposal to enable us to bring out a better and more advanced paper.

Now is the time to put your shoulder to the wheel, the board of directors have decided to raise the subscription price of the eight-page HERALD to \$1.00 per year. This will be in force on and after November 1, 1906. This makes a good proposition for you, as by subscribing for some of this stock now you will save the annual subscription and help the cause to triumph and victory.

Fill out the blank below, "DO IT NOW."

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid up share-holder gets the Social-Democratic Herald for life.

No. of Shares Name.....
Amount Address.....

Thursday, Oct. 9, Tomahawk.
Wednesday, Oct. 10, Rhinelander, Grand Opera House.
Thursday, Oct. 11, Edgar, Tegg's hall.
Friday, Oct. 12, Mountain, Town hall.
Saturday, Oct. 13, Green Bay, Turner hall.
Sunday, Oct. 14, Marinette, Opera House.
Monday, Oct. 15, Sturgeon Bay, Opera House.
Tuesday, Oct. 16, Kewanee, Bohemian Opera House.

Wednesday, Oct. 7, Manitowoc, Opera House.
Thursday, Oct. 18, Milwaukee, Guelz-laff's hall.
Friday, Oct. 19, Milwaukee, Guelz-laff's hall.
Saturday, Oct. 20, Ft. Washington, Sunday, Oct. 21, Milwaukee.
Monday, Oct. 22, Waukesha, Coliseum.
Tuesday, Oct. 23, Racine.
Wednesday, Oct. 24, Kenosha.
Sunday, Oct. 29, Thiensville, Mequon Turnhall.

Social-Democratic Candidates.

Congressional Candidates.
First District, Moses Hull.
Fourth District, Edmund T. Melms.
Fifth District, Albert J. Welch.
Sixth District, Geo. C. Dammow.
Seventh District, W. A. Hall.
Eighth District, John J. Pitz.
Ninth District, Jos. E. Harris.
Tenth District, James L. Cox.
Eleventh District, C. W. Swanson.

Milwaukee County Candidates.
County Clerk, Carl P. Dietz.
County Treasurer, Paul F. Mueller.
Sheriff, Willis E. Acker.
Coroner, Dr. Herman L. Nahin.
Clerk of Courts, Frederic Heath.
District Attorney, Wm. F. Thiel.
Register of Deeds, John J. Handley.
Surveyor, Alexander Glaesser.

Senatorial Candidates.
Fifth District, Charles Zainer.
Seventh District, Wm. L. Harman.

Governor:
Winfield R. Gaylord

Lieutenant Governor:
Wm. Kaufmann

Secretary of State:
Charles V. Schmidt

State Treasurer:
Joseph Ammann

Attorney General:
Richard Elsner

Com. of Insurance:
Herman W. Bistorius

Important! A Raise in Price!

Shall the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD continue to advance and improve? Or shall it recede or stagnate?

These questions have bothered the management of the HERALD for some time. Is it possible to publish a modern newspaper that costs between \$1.00 and \$1.25 per subscriber per year for 50 cents a year? That is the difficulty which we have had to debate for a long while. The paper, since it was first published, has always had a large annual deficit. This deficit was much larger when we published a four-page, six column paper than it is now with an eight-page edition. In fact, we have very little deficit since we have bought the printing plant. But the trouble now is to find means to keep the plant up-to-date, pay old debts and make further payments on machinery installed. Some time ago a large mass meeting of the members of the party of Milwaukee was held. These matters were discussed and it was unanimously suggested to place the subscription price of the HERALD to \$1.00 per year. The bundle rate and the ten weeks trial price to remain the same, renewals for ten weeks at ten cents not to be permitted.

This suggestion was taken up by the Board of Directors and thoroughly discussed. They have decided that commencing November 1 the price be placed at \$1.00 per year for the following reasons:

First. Because there is a monthly deficit, including depreciation of \$90.00.

Second. Because the publication of a modern newspaper continually requires new material for which so far there were no funds.

Third. Because from 1901 to 1904 the paper was far less than one-half as large as now. It was 4 pages, 6 columns to the page, while now it is 8 pages, 7 columns to the page.

Fourth. Because it is the only weekly paper of this size that is published at such a low subscription rate.

Fifth. Because with the increased income we will be able to take care of most of our old indebtedness.

Sixth. Because it will enable us to set aside something for depreciation.

Seventh. Because it may yield some funds for additional equipment.

Eighth. Because the movement has taken over the German paper with its deficit. It is impossible to make up deficits of both papers from donations, proceeds from picnics, dances, etc.

Look this question square in the face as we have done and you will have many words of commendation for this move.

What is your local doing to spread the cause of Socialism? What are YOU doing?

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
\$1.00 a Week

Geo. H. Eichholz
1340-1342 Fond du Lac Avenue MILWAUKEE.

Complete Stock of Edison Records.

Abundant TRUSSES for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, known to be the CHEAPEST and the BEST in the city—made to order and always on hand.
International Truss and Artificial Limb Co., 405 Chestnut St.

75c to Chicago BARRY LINE STEAMERS every night at 8. Round trip \$1.25. Berths \$2.00. Office and docks East Water and Detroit Streets. Phone M 124

We Want to See You Young Workingmen!

FALL TERM WILL START SEPTEMBER 4th

Day and night classes in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Special course in Mechanical Drawing and Mathematics.

Practical Work in Our Laboratories and Workshop.

Call for Catalogue and Prospectus.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
Phone Grand 2001. 1523-1527 Wisconsin Street.

\$15 Beauties
UNION MADE

We have started the fall season by laying particular emphasis on what we firmly believe to be the very best \$15 suit offered in the city. It is one of the strongest fall specialties, original and exclusive with this store, and consists of the most

Select Fall Styles

In the latest single and double breasted models, with strictly hand-made collars and hand-sewed buttonholes, artistically fashioned to satisfy both popular and extreme tastes, and an endless variety of rich patterns and colorings; a specialty, remember, at the popular price

\$15

Moritz Bro.'s & Winter's
BIG STORE

337-339 Third Street Out of the High Rent District

OUR PERFECT MODEL \$3.00 SHOE
FOR MEN

1. Our German Senator, E. T. Melms.
2. Vocal Selection, Socialist Maennerchor.
3. Musical Selection, von Strauss, Mayr's Orchestra.
4. Der Waffenschmied von Lortzing, Bariton Solo, Mr. Christ. Bocher.
5. Vocal Selection, Socialist Maennerchor.
6. Musical Selection, Mayr's Orchestra.
7. Topical Song, "Aint in it," Mr. Chas. Welley.
8. Selection, Socialist Maennerchor.
9. "Im Tiefen Keller," Trombone Solo, Hy. Schneider.
10. "Cheer up; the Worst is yet to come," E. T. Melms.
11. Selection, Mayr's Orchestra. Supper 25c a person. Admission 15c. At the door 25c.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

Lamers Bros. SHOES
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Few Things Worth Knowing

We manufacture all our clothes therefore buying from us means buying from the manufacturer. BUT ONE PROFIT between builder and buyer—maker and user. Bender's methods are "money-saving utilities" devised and put into practice for the good of the customer.

Our stock of FALL CLOTHES now ready for inspection. We pride ourselves on the character and quality of this stock.

The Bender fit is known everywhere as a perfect fit. The clothes we give to our customers hang straight and fair, keep their shape and look as though they belonged to you.

M. BENDER
450 Eleventh Ave. Corner Scott St.

Well! Well!

Have you stopped to think that Jack Frost will soon be knocking at your door.

No worry if you have one of our Base Burners in the home.

We have a large assortment to choose from with right prices, which ought to interest you.

Our line of stove fixings, such as stove boards, pipe, oil cloths, polishes, etc., is complete, at lowest prices.

Repairs Furnished for All Makes of Stoves and Furnaces.

P. J. Lavies & Co. The Old Hardware Corner Third & National Avenues

The Milwaukee Independent Telephone Co.

Favors State or City Regulation and Telephone Competition.

The Wisconsin Telephone Company has declared itself in favor of STATE regulation in hearings before the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association last March as well as "Telephone Talks" in the Public Press and in the telephone hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the Common Council.

The present telephone monopoly has repeatedly made statements calculated to make the public believe that its net earnings do not exceed SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM. IF THIS LATTER STATEMENT IS TRUE, how can the people of Milwaukee expect and how does the Wisconsin Telephone Company propose to give the public the benefit of LOWER RATES, through State regulation?

Is there any reason to believe that a State Commission would try to compel the present telephone company to do business for less than six per cent on its investment? Will the Wisconsin Telephone Company answer the foregoing and will it also tell the Public how a State Commission will improve the present unsatisfactory service?

These questions are pertinent and comprehensive, and satisfactory answers by the Wisconsin Telephone Company will be of material aid in solving the telephone question.

I recent years the Wisconsin Telephone Company has fought all action in the Legislature looking toward State regulation of telephone rates and is now defendant in a suit brought by the State of Wisconsin to recover penalties for violation of a statute regulating charges for telephone service.

IF THREATENED COMPETITION will make the Wisconsin Telephone Company change its base on State regulation, what will ACTUAL COMPETITION do?

We favor State or City regulation and competition.

The Milwaukee Independent Telephone Co.

H. C. CRITCHFIELD, President.

ALHAMBRA

Week Commencing Matinee Sunday Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Farewell appearance in America of FRED E. WRIGHT'S magnificent production of

"York State Folks"

with original great cast headed by

JAMES LACKAYE and RAY L. ROYCE

TO THE LADIES—Last opportunity to obtain a beautiful hand-painted Japanese Cup and Saucer. Souvenir Matinee, Tuesday and Thursday.

BIJOU

JACOB LITT, Proprietor
Commencing Matinee Sunday
Other Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday



YOUNG BUFFALO KING OF THE WILD WEST
Written and Produced by CHARLES E. BLANEY
Real Cowboys and a Tribe of Genuine Sioux Indians
October 7th—Week
"OLD ISAACS OF THE BOWERY"

Miss Dora Linck and Comrade F. C. Belau of West Allis, were united in marriage last Saturday at the residence of the bride, 706 Greenfield ave., by Justice Carl P. Dietz. After the ceremony the newly wedded couple were serenaded by Comrade Belau's fellow workmen from the West Allis Pattern shops. Mr. and Mrs. Belau will make their future home at West Allis, and the best wishes of the comrades of Milwaukee county will go with them.

The HERALD, ten weeks, 10 cts.

DAVIDSON

COMMING SUNDAY
"The Youngest American Dramatic Star"
MAUDE FEALY

"THE ILLUSION OF BEATRICE"

By MARTHA MORTON
Management JOHN CORT
Prices: Eve. 25c to \$1.50. Mat. 25c to \$1

NEXT THURSDAY
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee

Mr. Robert Loraine

Man and Superman

by BERNARD SHAW

Prices 50c to \$1.50

WE must choose today between industrial despotism—which cannot be separated from the private ownership of social utilities—and that Industrial Democracy which can only be possible when social utilities shall have become social property. Socialism involves democracy, and if democracy is not to perish from the face of the earth we must socialize those properties whose ownership carries with it the power of social control.
Winfield R. Gaylord.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

SKINNING THE CITIZENS!



Is it possible that the good old times are departing? The "good old times" when the easiest way to get rich quick was to be a contractor on city work and then rob the city blind! In the hands of the old parties this sort of thing has been the rule, the city government has been swarming with human blow-flies who under the guise of being "good fellows" have stood in with the average "good fellow" official in order to fatten out of the public work, until it has become a safe thing to say that scarcely any public work has been done with strict honesty or regard for the specifications in years. The very building of the city hall itself, under Architect Henry C. Koch, is said to have reeked with swindle after swindle. For years the late Ed. Schuengel, as city clerk, managed so that the firm of Dietrich & Schuengel, real estate, seemed to have an inside track when any real estate was to be purchased for the city—a first information that was worth a good deal of money, it is claimed. The paving of Milwaukee's streets has been a jest and a by-word and no one believes that there has ever been an honest yard of asphalt laid in the city, or that the sewer work and the brick paving and so on has been anything else but swindle on swindle. It has always been the "good fellow" who has been allowed by common consent to fatten at the expense of the citizens who have to foot the bills for all public work.

But the question is: Are the "good old times" going by the board? Are the people waking up?

Something happened last week that looks hopeful, at any rate. One of the professional "good fellows" of Milwaukee is ex-Ald. Henry Hase. After leaving the common council he was employed by the Pabst brewery, but was let out—that's another story, which we need not discuss here. While in the council he had things pretty much his own way, for it was his style of citizen, his "ideals" of civic righteousness, that dominated that unsavory body. So great was he in the eyes of the grafters, that his portrait painted in oil and framed in gold was hung upon the walls of the council chamber, and hangs there yet!

Even today whenever there is any skulduggery on foot in the council a franchise graft to be "given away," it is a coincidence that Henry Hase is almost always on hand, playing the "good fellow" and keeping a weather eye on the proceedings.

When the Pabst brewery decided that it didn't want Hase he went back to contracting. One of his most recent city contracts was the paving of Mitchell street with brick and cement. The work has been going on for some time and the city inspectors have been "watching" it to see that the city was not cheated (1) and the inspectors have been "watched" by Inspector of Inspectors Pat. Grogan—an inspector of inspectors, think of it, ye honest Milwaukeeans! And Hase felt prosperous and everything looked good.

But there are a strange lot of citizens out that way. They actually think that city work should be honest work, even if the contractor doesn't make as much "velvet" out of the people as he thinks he ought to. And they really watched. They watched the men, they watched the city inspector jollying the men at work and doing most of his "inspecting" at the bar of the nearest saloon along with Contractor Hase and at Hase's expense. And they saw that the job was a crooked one and complained to the Twelfth ward aldermen.

Investigation showed that instead of a six inch cement foundation the men were putting in only four inches, that the bricks after they were laid were coming loose. They called the inspector, John Jakowski's attention to it, but he said it was "all right" and turned away. They went to the Board of Public Works, but the commissioners assured them that everything must be all right. Then they gave notice that they would refuse to sign the payroll and the public works commissioners began to get busy. If there was to be a scandal they wanted to be on the safe side of it. So, ignoring the inspector of inspectors, they all went out to see, City Engineer Poerch, Commissioners Czerwinski, Scherer and Schoenecker, and all. They couldn't dodge the facts. When a car passed over the pavement the pavement waved like a field of oats. The cement between the bricks was found to be feeble and little better than so much sand. And then they made a worse discovery. The contract called for Portland cement, and they found that the pavement was being laid with Milwaukee cement. The difference in cost is about two dollars a barrel! What could they do? They must do something, that was clear. The people were looking on! So they fired Inspector Jakowski (ex-sewer inspector under Rose). How much further they will go remains to be seen. Whether they will put Hase in jail, or make him rip up the blocks of dishonest pavement he has laid, or what, time alone can tell. Will it mean an investigation into other contract pavements in Milwaukee and the ripping up of all the dishonestly laid ones? Who can say! It may turn out one of the largest boodle sensations the city has had. For the people are watching.

Meantime the Social-Democratic aldermen of the Twelfth Ward are being praised for their work in exposing the rascality, and the people along Mitchell street are beginning to feel that they will get an honest pavement for the money they pay into the city after all.

Two Unpopular Measures.

Health Commissioner Bading has two unpopular measures up his sleeve. One is a proposition to turn down municipal ownership so far as the garbage works are concerned. The other is to try to keep the pest house at its present location on the South Side. He faced a big mass meeting and got his bumps good and hard. And the town calf also butted in at the meeting, and got his, also. In fact Becker got the hardest bumps of the two. He had a plank in his vote catching platform in favor of the removal of the pest house, but of course forgot all about it as soon as he was in office, and the meeting told him about it in good red hot language. Then he said he was not feeling well and did not wish the floor, and a venerable South Sider looked critically at him a moment and then blurted out: "You don't look very unhealthy, young man!" It is probable that Wednesday night's meeting will cool the ardor of the health commissioner a little on the pesthouse question. He had

a chance to see how the people feel who have dah to put up with the thing these many years. When he gets before the people with his plan to turn the garbage disposal over to private skimmers he will also get a jar, without doubt. The trouble with Bading is that he wants to shirk the responsibility of the garbage collection. He wants to get it off his hands. But the health commissionership is not accompanied with a good salary in order that the city can get shirking in return.

Lindworm Farm Hold-Up.

One of the worst deals ever attempted in the city of Milwaukee is now being pushed by interested persons in the shape of a north side park proposition. It is proposed to sell the Lindworm farm property to the city at \$1,200 an acre and all sorts of tricks are being framed up to get the city to purchase this gold brick. To begin with the price asked is practically a steal, as \$500 an acre would be a big price for the property or any

other in the vicinity. Within recent years property not far from the Lindworm property has sold for \$250 an acre. Property out that way is a drug on the market, and yet the city is to be inveigled into paying more than double price for it.

The property is owned by a syndicate which formerly consisted of Kopmeier of the Ice Trust, the Pabst brewing company, Hackett & Hoff, and Park Commissioners Weber and Rebban—so we are informed. Who compose it now is not known. They bought the property during the boom at a pretty high price, considering its present value, and have ever since been trying to shape the wires so as to unload on the city.

One thing about the Lindworm farm that is not generally known is that it has no frontage on the river. The frontage was sold years ago to the Cement company, which can begin blasting operations at any time it sees fit. In the Spring the river at that point is a raging torrent and sweeps over the farm for a wide stretch along the water front, tearing away trees and shrubs and otherwise spoiling the looks of the place. It is impossible to prevent this as the peculiar winding of the river near the farm produces an ice gorge every winter, and the overflow results as a matter of course. Nor can the river be utilized for bathing or wading, as the bed is cement rock that makes abrupt declines so that it has always been notorious for the drowning accidents that have occurred there.

Let the city government and the city fathers keep their eyes open!

The Rev. Perry says the strike breakers have been virtually in prison during the Molders' strike, and their wives and children deprived of their presence because of their living in barracks in the shops. Perhaps he does not know that the strike-breakers are all imported men, picked up from all over the country, and some of them professional strike-breakers who never stay at home. It is capitalism that has separated some of them from their wives by tearing their families apart and sending them to work at a distance. But, of course, a man like the Rev. Perry has no word of criticism for any wrong

that capitalism does to common working men.

In the court proceedings in which the state of Wisconsin seeks to show that Capt. Fred. Pabst deliberately cheated the state out of its rightful legacy tax by giving away his property just before his death, it developed in the testimony the week past that the Pabst Brewing company keeps two sets of books, one set for common eyes to look at, those of the "help," etc. and another set kept to suit the high up stockholders and officials. An attempt to get the books into court failed.

The Wisconsin Humane Society which is no longer run by a brutal superintendent, has issued its report for August showing the work done to relieve animals from abuse.

Bernard Shaw's Socialistic play, "Man and Superman," will be at the Davidson next week.

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